Peptide	AA	Sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antigen	Protein or Molecule	1st Position	A*0201
F127.03	10	LLALLSCLTV	187	HCV	Core	178	0.0240
F127.06	9	LLCPAGHAV	188	HCV	NS3	1169	0.0140
F127.07	10	KLVALGINAV	189	HCV	NS3	1406	0.0700
F127.08	9	SLMAFTAAV	190	HCV	NS4	1789	6.5000
F127.09	9	LLFNILGWV	191	HCV	NS4	1807	1.7000

In the Claims:

Please replace claims 9, 31, 41, and 54 with the following replacement claims 9, 31, 41, and 54:

9. (Amended) A method of inducing an immune response with a peptide comprising an epitope consisting of about 8-11 residues (SEQ ID NOS: 192, 193, 194, 195) that will bind to an HLA-A2.1 molecule and induce an HLA-A2.1-restricted cytotoxic T cell response, said method comprising steps of:

providing a peptide comprising a putative T cell epitope, said putative epitope comprising a structural motif associated with peptide binding to HLA-A2.1, said structural motif comprising a first anchor amin acid at position two from an N-terminus of the epitope, said first anchor selected from the group consisting of V, A, and T, and a second anchor amino acid selected from the group consisting of L, I, V, M and A at a carboxyl-terminus of the epitope, said peptide connected to another molecule to create a compound with a *proviso* that neither said peptide, said another molecule nor said compound comprise an entire native antigen;

complexing the provided peptide, or a fragment thereof which comprises the epitope, with and HLA molecule; and,

contacting a cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) with the complex, whereby a CTL response is induced.

31. (Amended) A method of inducing an immune response, said method comprising steps of:

obtaining a peptide comprising an epitope (SEQ ID NOS: 192, 193, 194, 195) that comprises an amino acid V, A, or T at a position two relative to an amino terminus of the epitope, and L, I, V, M, or A at a carboxyl terminus of the epitope, wherein said peptide comprises a binding affinity for an HLA-A2.1 molecule such that a ratio of an IC_{50} of a standard peptide to an IC_{50} of the peptide is at least 0.01, said peptide connected to another molecule to create a compound, with a *proviso* that neither the obtained peptide, the another molecule nor the compound comprise an entire native antigen;

complexing the peptide with an HLA molecule; and,

contacting a cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) with the peptide-HLA complex, whereby a CTL response is induced.

41. (Amended) A method of inducing a human immune response *in vivo* with a peptide comprising an epitope (SEQ ID NOS: 192, 193, 194, 195) consisting of about 8-11 residues that will bind to an HLA-A2.1 molecule and induce an HLA-A2.1-restricted cytotoxic T cell response, said method comprising steps of:

providing a therapeutically effective human dose of a peptide comprising a putative T cell epitope and a pharmaceutical carrier, said putative epitope comprising a structural motif associated with peptide binding to HLA-A2.1, said structural motif comprising a first anchor amino acid at position two from an N-terminus of the epitope, said first anchor selected from the group consisting of V, A, and T, and a second anchor amino acid selected from the group consisting of L, I, V, M, and A at a carboxyl-terminus of the epitope, with a *proviso* that said peptide does not comprise an entire native antigen;

complexing the provided peptide, or a fragment thereof which comprises the epitope, with an HLA molecule *in vivo* in a human; and,

contacting a cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) with the complex *in vivo* in a human, whereby a CTL response is induced.

54. (Amended) A method of inducing a human immune response *in vivo*, said method comprising steps of:

Providing a therapeutically effective human dose of a peptide in a pharmaceutical carrier, said peptide comprising an epitope (SEQ ID NOS: 192, 193, 194, 195) that comprises an amino acid V, A, or T at a position two relative to an amino terminus of the peptide comprises a binding affinity such that the ratio of an IC_{50} of the peptide is at least 0.01, with a *proviso* that an obtained peptide is not an entire native antigen;

Complexing the peptide with an HLA molecule *in vivo* in a human; and,

Contacting a cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) with the peptide-HLA complex *in vivo* in a human, whereby a CTL response is induced.